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The Shortest Line to Chicago and all points East, and the ONLY line running THROUGH trains between Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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PASSENGER TRAINS,
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WASHINGTON AND OREGON POINTS
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See That Your Tickets Read
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PACIFIC DIVISION
Leave Portland at 11 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Kalama, Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia, Gray's Harbor, Puget Sound and Pacific Coast points. Connects at Kalama with Express Train for Chehalis, Monday, May 19, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter.
Leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Kalama, Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia, Gray's Harbor, Puget Sound and Pacific Coast points. Connects at Kalama with Express Train for Chehalis, Monday, May 19, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter.
Leave Portland at 5:30 P

The Daily Oregonian

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, MAY 2 1884.

## POINTS IN THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the republicans of Oregon is not the best and most vigorous republican platform we ever saw, but it will do, because a formulated platform amounts to little in any case. The history of a party is its platform. What a party has done through its whole career is its platform, not what it says in a brief utterance only for to-day.

Nevertheless there are some points in the platform which are worthy of special notice and commendation. The need of "a good and sufficient registry law, to the end that illegal voting may be prevented" is unquestioned. In no other way can the ballot be kept pure in such a city as Portland. In the smaller towns where every citizen is personally known by every other citizen there is little, if any, danger that the elective franchise will be abused. But in the large towns and cities there cannot be such a public and general protection of the ballot. It must be guarded by special and stringent regulations. There can be only one reason for objecting to such a law, and that is the confidence that the managers of the different parties have that they can get the advantage of each other, or in other words make more by cheating than their opponents, under the present system. The people who desire to have honest conducted are in favor of a registry law. "That the laws of Oregon providing for assessment and collecting revenue, including the 'mortgage tax law,' should be amended so as to insure an equal and just distribution of taxation upon all the property, real and personal, in the state," is equally clear and important. The revenue laws of this state have been enacted from time to time to meet the particular wants of a new state, and so have come to be in the course of years more or less inconsistent and inharmonious. They need careful revision, and some member of the legislature who is ambitious to distinguish himself for useful service to the state should prepare a bill before the session opens for a new revenue law which will satisfy the present need. A bill should be prepared with alternative propositions, so that if one is not acceptable the other may be; and by this method a systematic and harmonious law may be enacted which will be practicable and operative, and just to all the interests of the state. If such a revision is not possible at the coming session, a law should be passed authorizing the appointment of a commission to revise the laws and report to a following legislature.

"The right and duty of the legislature, both state and national, to enact all reasonable limitations upon corporate powers" are also plain and incontestable, and the republicans of Oregon cannot too strongly insist upon them. The party has been very liberal in its policy of encouraging the construction of railroads for the benefit of the people, and to be consistent it must now see that the people receive a fair proportion of the profits resulting from the development of the country by plows as well as railroads. The demand for the forfeiture of unearned grants of land to railroads and wagon roads is proper and reasonable. The improvement of the navigable waters of the state is likewise a measure of general interest which the party that serves the people cannot consistently neglect. The pledge to honest, efficient and economic administration of every department of the government is no doubt sincere, but it would have meant more if it had been more specific, and pointedly aimed at some conspicuous faults which need correction. The republican party has retained the confidence of the people by its alacrity in reforming abuses when they are discovered in any department of the state administration. There are still faults in the government and laws of this state, and the party which invites the responsibility of conducting the government and making the laws must be honest in its purpose to correct them.

## NOT AN INNOVATION.

In proposing to nominate Gov. Thayer for supreme judge Jesse Applegate only anticipated the purpose of a great many republicans who intend to vote for him. But considered as a proposition by itself, and apart from its personal bearings, there was nothing in it to excite the merriment with which it was greeted in the convention. The New York republicans at their state convention nominated for one of the judges of the court of appeals Charles A. Rapallo, a democrat. Judge Rapallo has been an acceptable member of that court fourteen years, and by renominating him the republicans evinced a commendable disposition to put the welfare of the judiciary above selfish political considerations. The judges of the supreme court of Vermont are elected biennially by the legislature, which has been overwhelmingly republican ever since that party was formed, but they have never failed to elect at least one democrat. Other instances might be named in which republicans have refused to treat the highest judicial offices as party spoils. The spirit of Mr. Applegate's proposition was eminently wise and patriotic, and in accordance with the best traditions of the party.

Mr. Matthew Arnold offsets the bogus statement of his views with regard to our country, by an interview which shows that the fraud was not so very far out of the way after all. Mr. Arnold is evidently of the opinion that there is an insufficient supply of sweetness and light in the United States. He tolerates our commercial character as a necessity, but firmly declines to recognize the existence of a cultured class. Boston and Philadelphia meet his approval, as they are quite English in their character. A sop to American sensitiveness is given in regard to the charming character of individuals, and the "talkingness" of American girls is duly praised: but Mr. Arnold does not like Chicago. It is to be hoped that the outburst of Chicago's wounded vanity over the bogus Arnold letter will enable that city to bear the real disapproval with equanimity. If this practical endorsement of that famous document's views should, on the other hand, aggravate the feelings of the western metropolis, dynamite would be altogether too weak and mild a vehicle to convey the sentiments of that city to her recent visitor.

The house committee on judiciary has submitted no less than four reports on the question of woman suffrage. The majority report is squarely adverse, because the female vote would cause bedlam at home and chaos in public affairs. The minority report affirms that every reason which exists for giving the ballot to man applies to woman. The third report neither affirms nor denies, but declares the time inopportune, while the fourth report, presented by Judge Poland of Vermont declares courageously that: The office and duty which nature has devolved upon woman during all the active and vigorous portion of her life would often render it impossible and still more indelicate for her to appear and act in caucuses, conventions, or elections, or to act as a member of the legislature, or as a juror or judge.

The republicans of New York after getting rid of one boss were not willing to accept another. They are opposed to bossism *per se*, as all republicans are, and when Warner Miller attempted to play at the Utica convention, and to get elected to play at Chicago, the same magniloquent part which Mr. Roscoe Conkling, then a senator from New York, played in behalf of General Grant in 1880, he was pulverized like his own wood pulp.

The public debt reduction of Great Britain during the year 1883 was over $41,000,000, and the debt is now smaller than at any time since 1813. Relatively it is not one-fourth so large as then, owing to the vast increase of the wealth of the country.

The delegates chosen to represent the republicans of Oregon at Chicago are excellent selections. Only it was a mistake to instruct them.

## ENDORSING THE PRESIDENT.

The republican state convention followed an unbroken line of precedents in endorsing President Arthur's administration. No convention has yet adjourned without expressing confidence in his wisdom and commending his conduct of executive affairs. Even conventions that have been unanimously opposed to his renomination and have instructed their delegates for other men have recognized his services to the country and to the party, and have given him a hearty and cordial endorsement. The New York correspondent of the Portland (Me.) *Press* calls attention to the inconsistency of the anti-Arthur men, who at the conventions for the election of delegates endorse the administration and then turn about and virtually withdraw this endorsement by voting to support some other candidate. The Boston *Transcript* copies a paragraph from the New York *Evening Post* deprecating the bitter attacks on President Arthur by some republican newspapers, and says:

> The manner in which a part of the New York republican press pursues President Arthur is absolutely disgraceful. It cannot be defended on any public grounds. No one can deny that he has given the country an administration of not-worthy success, considering the circumstances of his assuming the national government. If this lack of abuse is to be urged against the president the people may be indignantly assured to demand his nomination from a sense of justice and fair play. So far as is quite safe concerned, he is bound on merits of the living issues.

We have several times expressed our appreciation of the manner in which the president has executed his difficult duties. His wise and self restraint have done more than all that his party in congress has done to make it possible for the republicans to win this year. On his first entry into office he had the good sense to repudiate the foreign policy of the state department and save us from a South American war. He vetoed the river and harbor bill, he pressed the measure for reducing letter postage against the opposition of the postmaster general, he has favored a reduction in the war tariff, and in relation to the regulation of inter-state commerce he has been in advance of his party. He has done more than any recent president to overthrow the spoils system. Dorman B. Eaton, the head of the civil service commission frankly admits that without the aid and arrangement of the president the law in its execution would have been a failure. He has been an excellent president, able, dignified, discreet and pure, and a credit deserving the commendation of his party, the present favorable condition of which is largely due to his wise conduct of affairs. His successful administration will be referred to as a powerful campaign document.

## IMPERIALISM IN CANADA.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has written another article in favor of annexing Canada to the United States. He protests against English imperialism, the introduction of an aristocratic element through the governorships with which the rest of the people are not in sympathy. "To inoculate colonial society with it, he says, is to inoculate a living body from a corpse." Moreover, with no standing army or navy, and with no desire to have one, these colonies are but sources of military weakness; in fact commercial value, too, is a thing of the past, and they are no longer a receptacle for England's criminal population. On the other hand, he contends, Canada as a dependency is without that national spirit that would bring self reliance and self-respect, or awaken enthusiasm in the cause of the mother country in the event of war. What applies to Australia or South Africa, he reasons, can hardly be made applicable to Canada. Besides naval protection she would entail, in case of war, the defense of an open frontier line 3000 miles in length, and what is far more serious she involves England in the affairs of another hemisphere and embroils her, ever and anon, with the United States." Mr. Goldwin Smith dwells upon the rapid growth of French influence in Canada. "Instead of being absorbed," he says, "New France is absorbing. Her population is advancing beyond its boundaries, and either thrusting out or swallowing up such British elements as had found place within its confines." In support of his views of annexation with this country, Mr. Smith dwells upon the geographical difficulties that must tend to dissever the bond that unites the great breadth of the Canadian dominion, which have been noticed in former articles in THE OREGONIAN, and holds that the "beneficent councils of nature," oneness of race and language, particularly point to annexation as most desirable, and, in fact, as inevitable.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that it is a singular thing that all the attempts to get a government set up for Alaska have failed in one way or another. Session after session this subject has been called up, only to be killed off on one pretext or another. The reason for not acting this year is neither better nor worse than the reasons given in other years. The attempt to give Alaska a civil government is always defeated for some reason. In the same way it has been impossible to procure from the government any adequate effort to have Alaska surveyed. Other nations take special pains to have their territory explored and to make all its resources known; but the opposite policy has been pursued by the government of the United States with regard to Alaska with a consistency and a steadiness that cannot fail to suggest to the casual mind that beneath this willingness to keep that territory an unknown country, and to deprive those who go there of the protection of the laws and the assurance of a peaceful pursuit of lawful business, there is some motive affecting powerful interests." The last attempt to provide the machinery needed for the enforcement of rights and the protection of property under the laws in Alaska was defeated by Samuel J. Randall, a prominent representative of that school of politicians who think this country is the capitalists' preserve, to be divided up among the favorites of fortune. It was doubtless in the interest of the monopoly which has prevented Alaska from receiving civil protection that Mr. Randall has made it impossible to consider the bill to create a United States judicial district of Alaska during this session of congress.

The caucus is maintaining its general reputation for badness in the ethics this year. For instance in Chicago the, *Inter Ocean* says: "The primary elections in some of the wards were worse than a farce. This was particularly the case in the Eighteenth and Second, and the delegates who go to the national convention by reason of the votes cast in those wards will go as the representatives of fraud, and honest men can ill afford to associate with them." At Albany, New York, the fraud perpetrated in the primaries led to a scorching, fighting, bustling, pulling and yelling mob at the convention, where the chairman and secretary were seized and literally thrown out of the platform. This was followed by a protracted battle between the factions. These are samples of the general trend of the primary elections in the cities of this country.

A Washington special to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that Blaine, now satisfied that he will not be able to control a majority of the delegates to the national convention for his own nomination, makes no secret of saying to his friends that arrangements must be begun at once to secure the nomination either of General Sherman or Senator Harrison as soon as the complimentary ballots are taken. The election of either of these would place Blaine back in the state department.

The total vote in the republican national convention will be 820; necessary to nominate, 411. The division of votes by sections of the country, is as follows: New England states, 76; middle states, 156; southern states, 360; western states, 270; territories and District of Columbia, 18.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* anticipates that congress will sit down heavily on the bill introduced by Senator Ingalls of Kansas to prevent the revenue officers from issuing licenses for the sale of liquors where the local law prohibits such license. The power to regulate, it says, is not the power to destroy commerce between the states, and any federal legislation avowedly in aid of prohibition in Kansas would be the next thing to allowing Kansas to legislate on trade and morals for the whole Union.

As illustrating the unfairness of the present system of national convention representation, the Boston *Advertiser* quotes from the record as follows: "New Hampshire gave Garfield 15,000 votes and will send eight delegates to Chicago, while Texas cast 50,000 votes for Garfield, and is allowed twenty-six votes in the republican nation and convention."

In the republican party there is profound admiration for Blaine as a man, tempered with almost as profound dread of him as a candidate.


NOTICE TO MARINERS.

At Siuslaw bay entrance a second buoy, black and white perpendicular striping, has been established on the bar in three fathoms of water. From this point Cape Foulweather bears S by E. Take the channel three on leaving it out. R. S. S.

By order of the Lighthouse Board, GEORGE R. PUTNAM, Inspector Thirteenth Lighthouse District.

THE REDUCTION OF INSURANCE RATES.

PIRE PORTLAND UNDERWRITERS' UNION, Portland, May 1 1884.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

In answer to inquiry, as to the date of reductions of rates promised by the members of the Hydraulic Elevator Company's fire pledge, I have to state that regular fire rates are made on all property between First and Third and the rivers Morrison and Harrison, Jefferson and all property between First and Second streets, Morrison street and Harrison, Jefferson and Columbia, not exceeding ten cents per $100, and that on all property between First and Second streets, Morrison street and Harrison, and Second and Third streets, Morrison and Harrison, not exceeding fifteen cents per $100, will receive prompt attention, whether made in person or by mail, at my office in Bank of Portland building.

ALFRED SULLIVAN, Manager.

I found positive relief from Catarrh with Ely's Cream Balm. Have troubled for years. Ny dose's the result one will cure a multitude of cases. E. D. Norton, Ithaca, N. Y.

MEETING NOTICES.

To Workingmen. There will be a meeting of all those in favor of home Industry evening, May 3, at the residence of Dr. Armbruster, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, at 8 o'clock. Everybody is invited to be present as there are other questions for the good of the workingmen to be discussed. By order of the committee. H. SCHMIDT, Secretary.

Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting this Friday evening, May 2, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the W. M. J. W. MCCRACKEN, Secretary.

MARRIED.

By E. Hedges, J. P., May 1, at the residence of C. W. A. Peters, Stephens' Add., Fred Caldwell, Lincoln, Maine, and Caswell Taylor, both of Multnomah, aged 19 years.

DIED.

Near Springbrook, Yamhill county, April 29, 1884, Sarah C. Bridges, aged 71 years, 4 months and 29 days. Funeral services at the house at 2 o'clock P. M. Friday, May 2. Interment in Fairview cemetery.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for May, at Ware' Hair Store, 88 Yamhill street.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, RESTAURANT, 147 F. St. Managers.

G. SHINDLER & CO., Parquet Wood Floors, 106 First street.

NEW TO-DAY.

McCOY, JOB PRINTER, Cheapest and Best 60 First, Portland

Don't You Forget Where the Cheapest and Best Job Printing is done. Legal Blanks a Specialty. 5 Washington st.

GEORGE MCELROY, Attorney at Law, 14 Washington block, Portland, Or. Special attention given to collections.

ENGLISH AND SHARKEY. Carry a well-selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, etc. Wholesale and Retail. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. Telephone No. 1. 1 Front st., cor. Taylor.

WANTED—BUSINESS CARDS. Call at 5 Washington st. Prices reasonable.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 138 First street.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND APPRENTICES to learn dressmaking. Call at 124 Fourth st., between Washington and Stark.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. Apply at 124 Fourth st., between Washington and Stark.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the clerk of Sherman county, Or., until noon of the 21st day of May, 1884, for the purchase of the amount of county warrants now outstanding against the said county, and payable at the option of the county from date of issue, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date of issue. By order of the county court. CHAS. SCHOW, District Clerk.

Portland Box Factory.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & Co., all orders promptly filled. Factory, Willamette Slough, M. R. railway. Office, Washington, 3d floor.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

We have on our list parties who desire to invest in City Property, both in Portland and East Portland, if they can buy at reasonable figures. We have considerable inquiry for houses to rent. CREIGHTON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 14 Washington st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN SATINES AND LAWNS.

NEWEST PATTERNS AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

OLDS & KING, 106 First st.

City View Park,

SUNDAY, MAY 4.

GRAND TROTTING MATCH AND BASE BALL GAME!

A FULL BRASS BAND will be in attendance, under the leadership of PROF. TIM.

PROGRAMME:

Trotting Race, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $25. Everything on the platform.

Shirley names black six-year-old Black Hawk.

Birchbell names brown stallion Sheriff.

Brander names bay mare May Wheeler.

Seth other names entered mare Lucy Weaver.

STREAMER leave foot of Taylor street every hour from 9 to 11 A. M. and the entire every half hour until 2 P. M. Returning, the last steamer will leave the Park at 4 P. M. sharp.

Round Trip ..... 25 cts

Admission to the Park: ..... 25 cts

Gentlemen's Stag Ladies and Children free.

DANCING will be held each afternoon at the Branch, Pullman Car accommodations for 600 persons.

Opened This Day, 3 cases JOHN PARIES CRAN Most & Extensive CO. Elegant Variety.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY for any one willing to engage in the retail drug business; location central; stock and fixtures new, neat and clean, with no dead or unsalable goods. For particulars apply to H. W. NILES, Assignee, No. 167 Third street.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTS.

$1500 WANTED ON GOOD SECURITY for two years. Address Box 1, Oregonian.

WANTED, FOR THE SEASON, AT COMMONWEALTH stock farm, Salem, Or., a thoroughbred Jersey bull, not less than two years old, with pedigree. Address, stating terms, Commonwealth stock farm, Salem, Or.

WANTED TO TRADE LAND AT HOOD River for property in Portland or East Portland. For particulars address "E. L." care Oregonian.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TENANTS TO RENT rooms for self and wife. Please call at 20 Second st.

WANTED, OWING TO THE INCREASE OF business, a partner with $1000 cash capital. Address "Partner," Oregonian office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a paying business. Address "Business

The Oregonian.

S. L. N. GILMAN. GILMAN & CO. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. No. 42 First-st. between Yamhill and Morrison.

PORTLAND, MAY 2 1884

## AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 42 First-st. between Yamhill and Morrison.

AUCTION SALES OF Real Estate, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, General Merchandise, Furniture, Pianos, etc. Will be held at our Salesroom, No. 42 First-st. between Yamhill and Morrison, Tuesdays at 10 o'clock A. M. and Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

GILMAN & CO.

## T. J. O'CONNOR,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

First and Third Wednesdays, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Fifth Saturdays.

## IMPORTATION

The following articles have been imported by my firm direct from the manufacturers, and are now in stock, and will be sold at prices that will defy competition. All of the goods are of the latest styles and of the best quality:

HODGE, DAVIS & CO.

IMPORTATIONS BY EARLY STEAMERS.

Kennedy's Discovery.
Pierce's Discovery.
Pierce's Prescription.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Ague Cure.
Ayer's Hair Vigor
Warner's Safe Cure
Warner's Tippecanoe.
Japan's Expectorant.
Tutt's Pills.
Tutt's Hair Dye.
Tutt's Sarsaparilla.
Tutt's Liver

# The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2 1884.


## ALONG THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

ON THE ROAD, April 28.

Thompson's Falls is a newer, and livelier place than Belknap; but, so far as I could learn, it is not so well managed. The word "managed" is the only one that will serve in this remark, so much like a transitory aggregation of interests are these places on the railroad which have the mines for their provoking cause. The difference in favor of Belknap lies in the fact that the Belknappers are letting their town take care of itself, while they are putting their energies all into the trail; and—another item—they have more money and a better organization; or, at least, seem to have.

So much may happen in a day in these places that one hesitates about writing after being away a few days; but it will hold true for some time that both Belknap and Thompson are running a frothy race with each other, both vexed at the obstinacy of the natural barriers they must get over.

The Thompson's Falls townsite is best located; but townsites go for little. It is entirely a matter of trails. There are townsites enough for all the boom that may boom in the next hundred years. There is one staked out to the eastward of Thompson's Falls, at what is known as the "Thompson V." There are nothing but prairie and stakes to be yet, in sight, though I am told there is a ferryboat on the river, back of the timber. I was glad there was no one on the car to tell me the special advantages of this new townsite. It is enough for me to touch about twelve trains, knowing, as so well we know, that the trail of the schemer is over them all. The man with large and bold lines, and trader with the trail, will go the way they know will take them in with the least delay and risk, without daring to put themselves any more in the hands of the boomers, to "fool around" while other travelers and other traders are going straight on in.

Since writing on the 24th I have been in Missoula, Butte and Deer Lodge. In these places the mines are much discussed, and there are constant wrangles in opinion between those who have shares in them in the winter and those with at nothing to go in now. The first mentioned want to bet that the camp will be a failure, and the others must stand with their weakness in deserting before there was any chance to go to work and test the matter. There is one remarkable fact observable in all these discussions, and this is the utter uselessness of trying to convince a man who has made up his mind to go in that he had better turn back or wait. They have their answer ready, and time flies out of us if I try to show what like this: "No, sir! This is just the way they talked to me to the first days of Leadville and all the other best camps, and I'm going to see for myself this time, and if there is anything there I'm going to have some of it." Of those who do not intend to go to the mines, most are not waiting in readiness good enough to suit themselves. One don't believe placer mines will pay where there is a silver bedrock, and another is afraid of quicksand, while a third knows somebody who went all over the ground several years ago.

Butte, it seems, had more than one setback in the days of the only work, during how it dictates the prices of the world's supper market. The immense machinery and buildings of these Butte mines are wonderful to look at, and the hundreds of miners in their Sunday clothes—many with families—attest the thrift and the apparent permanency of the place. There were two extra trains loaded with miners leaving my visit. One of the miners had been killed by a falling rock, and the Odd Fellows were burying him with Pikyel's hymn and a shifting brass band. There was a mile of the procession and the entire place put on a funeral aspect for an hour or two.

Somehow I struck a dolorous vein of sadness and funerals. Below Ainsworth a gentleman boarded the train with a pretty boy of a year or thereabouts, and as I played with the happy child while the father got ready for bed, I learned of the wife and mother was in a coffin in the forward car. They were all going to Pittsburg, on about the sorriest and longest journey I ever took.

The next somber incident was in the stage coming from Coeur d'Alene city. A young man ran along beside the coach and asked the passenger who sat facing me:

"How's Charlie?"

"Dead! He died the day after you left."

The stage went on, and I noticed tears in the eyes of my fellow-passenger. I asked him who Charlie was, and he answered, "My brother," and told me how, after a quartz-prospecting tour, he had come in, laid down on the cabin floor and died in less than half a day. In the same train Cameron, and they carried him on the hillside. It seems that these Cameron brothers have been mining-camp companions for years, and when this living one had to talk about the sorrows of the Stickeen river experience, an old-timer in another corner of the coach asked

"By the way, whatever became of Holbrook Jack?"

"Oh, he's dead—drowned on the Pacific—went down with ten thousand in dust in his pockets."

This finished the biography of Holbrook Jack, and after some inquiry about Slim Jim, the talk turned on the new haul up in Dream gulch. The hogs were all boiled one, going out to stock up for the summer campaign.

That night a queer thing happened in the tent at Rathdrum. It was painting like a dark silhouette on the wall. In the tent of the trader